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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-37

Pyraclostrobin

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on garden beet tops and radish tops to the product label of Cabrio EG Fungicide, containing technical grade pyraclostrobin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Cabrio EG Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27323.

The evaluation of this pyraclostrobin application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for pyraclostrobin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs are also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for pyraclostrobin, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Pyraclostrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Pyraclostrobin	methyl-*N*-[2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]-*N*-methoxycarbamate, including the metabolite carbamic acid, *N*-[2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]-, methyl ester	40	Garden beet tops, radish tops

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for pyraclostrobin in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Garden beet tops	40	16 Vegetable, leaves of root and tuber, group 2, except sugar beet	Not Established
Radish tops	40	16 Radish tops	20 Radish leaves (including radish tops)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for pyraclostrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on radish tops were reassessed in the framework of this petition.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pyraclostrobin was based upon the field trial data on file, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for garden beet tops and radish tops.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Radish tops	666-692	0	7.17	15.84

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, MRLs of 40 ppm in/on garden beet tops and radish tops are recommended to cover residues of pyraclostrobin. Residues of pyraclostrobin in these commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.